

The Avalanche

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

AT
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN,

O. PALMER,
Editor and Proprietor.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For One Year..... \$1.00

For Six Months..... .50

For Three Months..... .25

Crawford Avalanche

O. PALMER,

JUSTICE AND RIGHT.

Publisher and Proprietor.

VOLUME XXIII.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1901.

NUMBER 6.

HARRISON IS DEAD.

EX-PRESIDENT EXPRESSES FROM ATTACK OF PNEUMONIA.

Fatal Illness Had Its Inception in a Cold Which Developed Into Grippe, Then Into Pneumonia—Brief Life Story of the Famous Statesman.

Gen. Benjamin Harrison, twenty-third President of the United States, died at his home in Indianapolis at 4:30 Wednesday afternoon.

For many hours the death angel had hovered over him. Since 5 o'clock in the morning it had been barely possible to count the respirations on account of their weakness, and four hours before dissolution life had been detected only by means of the breath just exhaled on a mirror.

There were few at the bedside, two relatives besides Mrs. Harrison and the little daughter. Mrs. Harrison knelt at the right hand side of the bed, her husband's right hand grasped in hers; while Dr. Jameson held the left hand of the dying man, counting the feeble pulsations. In a few moments after the friends had been summoned to the room the end came, Dr. Jameson announcing the sad fact.

The great silence that fell on the sorrowing watchers by the bedside was broken by the voice of Dr. Haines, raised in prayer, supplicating consolation for the

BENJAMIN HARRISON'S CAREER AT A GLANCE.

1823—Born on North Bend, Ohio.
1872—Began law practice.
1853—Married Carrie Scott.
1860—Elected Supreme Court reporter of Indiana.
1862—Commissioned a colonel of volunteers.
1864—Breveted brigadier general of volunteers.
1875—Nominated for Governor of Indiana.
1880—Suggested as a candidate for President.
1881—Elected United States Senator.
1882—Elected President.
1882—First wife died.
1892—Defeated for re-election as President.
1896—Married Mrs. Mary Dimmick.
1900—Member International arbitration board.
1901—Died, aged 67 years.

NATION IN MOURNING.

President Expresses the Country's Grief at Harr's Son's Death.

President McKinley Thursday morning issued a proclamation formally notifying the people of the country of the death of their former chief magistrate and directing the observance of a period of mourning for thirty days. In pursuance of this proclamation the flag on every public building in the United States at all arms' posts in the United States, Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines and on every American warship in whatever quarter of the globe will fly at half-mast for thirty days.

The proclamation issued by President McKinley is as follows:

To the People of the United States:

Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States from 1889 to 1893, died yesterday at 4:30 p.m. at his home in Indianapolis. His death, the country has often deplored in the past, but this time it has been deplored in a way that has not been deplored in his family's history. He gathered fame and rapid advancement by his energy and valor. As a lawyer he rose to be a leader of his profession, and he took and retained high rank as an orator and legislator and in the high office of President displayed extraordinary skill as administrator and statesman. In public life he set a shining example for his countrymen.

In testimony of the respect in which his memory is held in the Government and in the United States, I do hereby direct that the flags on the executive mansion and the several departmental buildings be displayed at half-mast for thirty days in honor of his memory.

His son, his young manhood, he gathered fame and rapid advancement by his energy and valor. As a lawyer he rose to be a leader of his profession, and he took and retained high rank as an orator and legislator and in the high office of President displayed extraordinary skill as administrator and statesman. In public life he set a shining example for his countrymen.

His widow and family. The end came peacefully. There was no treachery. By the absence of the mist on the mirror was death recognized.

The last word the former President spoke was to his wife in reply to a question. He said nothing directly that gave his family the impression that he was dying. Tuesday the General said in a disconnected way that he was suffering no pain, although he complained of the great difficulty in breathing. During the night at short intervals he rallied enough to be able to recognize Mrs. Harrison. After that time, however, the General was unconscious and unable to recognize any one.

Gen. Harrison's illness had its inception in a cold he contracted about March 1 and which developed into a serious attack of the grippe. Although he placed himself under the care of a physician immediately, the ailment did not yield to treatment readily, and in a few days he was stricken with pneumonia. For a time it was impossible to learn Gen. Harrison's true condition. Mrs. Harrison having refused to allow the physicians to discuss the case. After the condition became critical, however, the doctors were authorized to keep the public informed by means of bulletins.

Gen. Harrison's illness had its inception in a cold he contracted about March 1 and which developed into a serious attack of the grippe. Although he placed himself under the care of a physician immediately, the ailment did not yield to treatment readily, and in a few days he was stricken with pneumonia. For a time it was impossible to learn Gen. Harrison's true condition. Mrs. Harrison having refused to allow the physicians to discuss the case. After the condition became critical, however, the doctors were authorized to keep the public informed by means of bulletins.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

Words from Bryan.

W. J. Bryan speaks of the dead ex-President as follows:

Gen. Harrison has always been respected by political opponents as a clean, upright and honest man, whose integrity and the sacrifice of temporary popularity, and in private statistic his influence and example were always in the direction of decent and upright public life.

He died in the service of his country, and it should leave a deep and useful impress upon every section of our national life.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

SOME OF HIS SAYINGS.

Interesting Collection of General Harrison's Pugnacious Utterances.

Following relative to Gen. Harrison:

The first dirty errand that a dirty dollar does is to cheat the workingmen.

Let us not be a world power in any save the good old sense—that of a nation capable of protecting in all seas the just rights of its citizens and incapable everywhere of wanton infringement of the autonomy of other nations.

The first really errand that a dirty dollar does is to cheat the workingmen.

It was during President Harrison's term that the first movement was started for a new American navy. The desire of the administration to have a strong navy and armored vessels with guns of great power resulted in placing on the water the new

white squadron, which played such a prominent part in the Spanish-American War.

Harrison took little hire in politics. He

was never advised, and he notified his Government that the United States would protest against any settlements other than those reached through joint negotiations at Pekin. Russia has given assurances that the occupation of Manchuria is temporary and solely for the purpose of restoring peace and order in the province.

The United States cannot look with equanimity upon the separation of Manchuria from the Chinese empire, continues the correspondent. Should it be ceded to Russia as indemnity, other nations that participated in the relief of Pekin will demand territory, and the partition of the empire would be carried to the extent of practically obliterating it from the map.

George Pearce of Cripple Creek, Colo., has an old story about an off cattle having long horns and another about distant fields looking green. That's what I feel about Honolulu before I went there, four months ago. Colorado is good enough for me now. Of course Honolulu is a great place, for those who like it, but a man must cut out, I think, for life

in that kind of a country before he can be satisfied to live there. Business and social conditions are so entirely different from what we find them at home, a man has to readjust his whole mode of living and thinking to get in touch with the people.

English stocks have depreciated since the formation of the billion-dollar steel trust.

The United States imported \$7,500,000 more silver from Mexico in 1900 than in 1899.

At Meyersdale, Pa., 250 miners struck for landing dirty coal.

Mrs. Lettice, East Cambridge, Mass., goes to prison for five years for blinding John Bourchard with vitriol.

Government is planning to spend \$60,000 in surveys of unexplored Alaska country, during the coming summer.

Last year there were 700,000 boxes, but this year the total will reach 1,250,000 boxes.

A stained-glass window is to be placed in Burton Church, Williamsburg, Va., in memory of Chief Justice Marshall, who attended that church while a student at William and Mary College.

No man has ever reigned over an empire so vast as King Edward's. His majesty rules over one continent, 100 peninsulas, 500 promontories, 1,000 lakes, 2,000 rivers and 10,000 islands.

Lawrence D. Harvey, of New York, one of the greatest afflictions the people of America have is the Legislature of their several States. They pass too many laws. There is hardly a State in the Union in which life would be endurable if all its laws were enforced. Then, when the ordinances and regulations enacted by municipal legislative bodies are collected, there is not much liberty left the American citizen. If the State would adopt an upgrade law and a criminal code and let go at that it would be far better for all concerned.

Telegrams and messages of sympathy have poured in upon Miss Harrison in great numbers. The State Senate, by resolution, had expressed hope for the ex-President's speedy recovery, and many members of the Legislature showed their regard for him by sending flowers.

With the passing of Gen. Harrison the curtain is drawn on the last of the noble group of Indiana statesmen and politicians, which included Richard Thompson, Thomas A. Hendricks, Daniel W. Voorhees, Thomas English and Oliver P. Morton. Harrison joined these in the great beyond.

SKETCH OF BENJAMIN HARRISON

His Distinguished Career as Lawyer, Soldier and Statesman.

Benjamin Harrison was one of a distinguished family. His grandfather, William Henry Harrison, was ninth President of the United States, and his great-grandfather, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. The family was among the first settlers of Virginia, but John Scott Harrison early in life moved to North Bend, Ohio, where the late ex-President was born, Aug. 20, 1833.

Benjamin was the second son. With his mother, he attended school near Cincinnati and at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, where he was graduated in 1852. He then studied law in Cincinnati, and was admitted to the bar in 1854. He began the practice of law in Indianapolis, which had since been his home.

He was a member of the Indiana legislature.

He was nominated for Governor of Indiana.

He was suggested as a candidate for President.

He was elected United States Senator.

He was elected President.

He was first wife died.

He was defeated for reelection as President.

He was married Mrs. Mary Dimmick.

He was a member of the International arbitration board.

He died, aged 67 years.

He was the son of a lawyer.

He was a member of the Indiana legislature.

He was nominated for Governor of Indiana.

He was suggested as a candidate for President.

He was elected United States Senator.

He was elected President.

He was first wife died.

He was defeated for reelection as President.

He was married Mrs. Mary Dimmick.

He was a member of the International arbitration board.

He died, aged 67 years.

He was the son of a lawyer.

He was a member of the Indiana legislature.

He was nominated for Governor of Indiana.

He was suggested as a candidate for President.

He was elected United States Senator.

He was elected President.

He was first wife died.

He was defeated for reelection as President.

He was married Mrs. Mary Dimmick.

He was a member of the International arbitration board.

He died, aged 67 years.

He was the son of a lawyer.

He was a member of the Indiana legislature.

He was nominated for Governor of Indiana.

He was suggested as a candidate for President.

He was elected United States Senator.

He was elected President.

He was first wife died.

He was defeated for reelection as President.

He was married Mrs. Mary Dimmick.

He was a member of the International arbitration board.

He died, aged 67 years.

He was the son of a lawyer.

He was a member of the Indiana legislature.

He was nominated for Governor of Indiana.

He was suggested as a candidate for President.

He was elected United States Senator.

He was elected President.

He was first wife died.

He was defeated for reelection as President.

He was married Mrs. Mary Dimmick.

He was a member of the International arbitration board.

He died, aged 67 years.

He was the son of a lawyer.

He was a member of the Indiana legislature.

He was nominated for Governor of Indiana.

He was suggested as a candidate for President.

He was elected United States Senator.

He was elected President.

He was first wife died.

He was defeated for reelection as President.

He was married Mrs. Mary Dimmick.

He was a member of the International arbitration board.

He died, aged 67 years.

He was the son of a lawyer.

He was a member of the Indiana legislature.

He was nominated for Governor of Indiana.

He was suggested as a candidate for President.

He was elected United States Senator.

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

BREAK FOR LIBERTY.

A CRIMINAL MAKES BOLD ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE.

Joseph Goldstein, a Rogue Known the Country Over, Shoots Deputy at Duluth—Large Volume of Distributive Trade Noted by Bradstreet's.

Joseph Goldstein shot and perhaps fatally wounded Deputy Sheriff Frank L. Magie at Duluth, in an attempt to escape. Magie was taking him from the court room to the jail. As they emerged from the court house Goldstein made a dash, but Magie seized him. As they were struggling the prisoner drew revolver and fired, the bullet hitting a button off the vest of another deputy. Then he fired again, the shot taking effect in Magie's hand. As the deputy fell back the prisoner fired another shot, which struck Magie in the forehead, and he staggered and fell. Goldstein then took to his heels, pursued by several deputies. As they ran they fought. Goldstein and Deputy Sheriff Randall fired three shots each, none of which took effect. When Goldstein's revolver was emptied he tossed it in the air and surrendered. When he was taken back to jail a crowd gathered and there were many threats of lynching. The deputies hustled him back into jail, just in time to avoid trouble.

RISE IN FAVORED INDUSTRIES.

Bull Movement in Wheat Makes Slight Difference on the Week.

Bradstreet's views the business situation thus: "Distributive trade and speculation in securities continue large in volume, with prices rising in the more favored industries or drooping in those suffering from depression. As types of these movements the iron and cotton goods industries are pre-eminent, and these two seem like opposite poles. In most other industries the reports are quite favorable. The government report of wheat in farmers' hands, pointing to 30,000,000 bushels less held than a year ago, was regarded as a bullish feature, and coupled with light Northwestern receipts caused a rise which was, however, taken advantage of to realize, and the net change for the week is slight. Wheat, including flour, shipments for the week aggregate 4,693,939 bushels, against 4,229,528 bushels last week, and 2,727,450 bushels in the corresponding week of 1900. Corn exports aggregate 3,240,575 bushels, against 3,956,137 bushels last week, and 3,729,201 bushels a year ago."

FACTORY GIRLS DIE IN FIRE.

Several Lives Thought to Have Been Lost in St. Joseph, Mo.

The Noyes Norman shirt factory and the Richardson, Roberts & Byrnes overall and shirt factories were destroyed by fire at St. Joseph, Mo., causing the death probably of several persons. All the victims are girls, and were employed in the shirt factory. Miss Louise Elsondau, aged 20, is known to be dead. Florence Terry and Miss Mamie Berry, helped from the third story of the Noyes Norman building and were caught by firemen in a net. They are badly burned. John Friede, a fireman, was severely injured. The fire is supposed to have started in the engine room, where a fireman had been using gasoline to clean machinery. Flames broke out at 4 o'clock, and ten minutes later the structure had fallen in. The aggregate loss is \$100,000.

Disfranchised Negro Voters. The Maryland State Senate passed the negro disfranchising act by a vote of 14 to 11, a strict party vote. Several of the Democratic Senators who were strongly opposed to the law because they feared it would prove boomerang in their own districts were whipped into line.

Says Sixty Died by Fire. Frank C. Pressler, part owner of a turpentine camp in Baldwin County, Ala., got into Mobile the other day, attired in his underclothes only. He said three negroes, dismissed from his service, had burned the camp, sixty men, white and colored, having perished in the flames.

Syndicate Buys Fair Grounds. Within a few days the property of the St. Louis Fair Association will pass into the possession of a syndicate represented by C. A. Tilles, Sam W. Adler and Louis A. Cella, the leading owners of Delmar track. It is said the purchase price will be \$600,000.

Trotter Gets a Life Term. John H. Trotter, the negro who murdered Mrs. Younger, was burned at the stake by a mob of 6,000 persons in Coopersburg, Texas. He had confessed his guilt. Subsequently the coroner held an inquest over his remains and the jury returned a verdict commanding the mob for its act of horror.

Henry R. Julian Murdered. Henry R. Julian, late editor of the Douglass County Democrat and a prominent attorney of Ava, Mo., was shot and instantly killed near that town. His murderer is supposed to be a man with whom he had trouble over a division fence.

Longshoremen Adopt a Scale. In Cleveland at a session of the longshoremen's convention a scale of wages to govern during the coming season was adopted so far as the convention has the power to adopt a scale. It is said to be practically the same as last season's scale.

Dies While Taking a Bath. At Ashtabula, Ohio, Oscar S. Gillette, for many years head of the firm of O. S. Gillette & Co., wood-bending works of Indianapolis, returned from a drive with his wife, went to a bathroom and while taking a steam bath died of apoplexy.

Canal Treaty Is Rejected. Great Britain finally refused to accept the May-Panama-estate treaty as amended by the Senate. Ambassador Pauncefote has received the answer of his Government and at once communicated it to Secretary of State Hay.

Cannibal Thrashed Indians. Count de Castellane has carried out the threat he made a year ago and thrashed Fernand de Rodays, editor of the Paris Figaro. That a duel will be the outcome is almost certain.

Fatal Riot in Spanish Town. A riot is reported to have taken place at Madrid, Spain, in consequence of a strike. The strikers attacked some factories and burned two of them. The gendarmerie intervened, and in the resulting conflict two persons were killed and a number of others were wounded.

Death Control Maple Sugar. The maple sugar and syrup makers of Ohio are about to form a trust. Middlefield will be the headquarters. The trust will place the price of syrup at \$1 a gallon, an average advance of 25 cents.

Surrender in Luzon. A solemn ceremony was performed at Nac, Luzon, when Gen. Marian De Dios, Aginaldo's chief lieutenant, with four officers and fifty-seven worn, bedraggled and half-starved troopers, all uniformed and armed, came into military headquarters and surrendered.

Great Riot in Spanish Town. A riot is reported to have taken place at Madrid, Spain, in consequence of a strike. The strikers attacked some factories and burned two of them. The gendarmerie intervened, and in the resulting conflict two persons were killed and a number of others were wounded.

Death Control Maple Sugar. The maple sugar and syrup makers of Ohio are about to form a trust. Middlefield will be the headquarters. The trust will place the price of syrup at \$1 a gallon, an average advance of 25 cents.

Death Control Maple Sugar. The maple sugar and syrup makers of Ohio are about to form a trust. Middlefield will be the headquarters. The trust will place the price of syrup at \$1 a gallon, an average advance of 25 cents.

Death Control Maple Sugar. The maple sugar and syrup makers of Ohio are about to form a trust. Middlefield will be the headquarters. The trust will place the price of syrup at \$1 a gallon, an average advance of 25 cents.

Death Control Maple Sugar. The maple sugar and syrup makers of Ohio are about to form a trust. Middlefield will be the headquarters. The trust will place the price of syrup at \$1 a gallon, an average advance of 25 cents.

Death Control Maple Sugar. The maple sugar and syrup makers of Ohio are about to form a trust. Middlefield will be the headquarters. The trust will place the price of syrup at \$1 a gallon, an average advance of 25 cents.

Death Control Maple Sugar. The maple sugar and syrup makers of Ohio are about to form a trust. Middlefield will be the headquarters. The trust will place the price of syrup at \$1 a gallon, an average advance of 25 cents.

Death Control Maple Sugar. The maple sugar and syrup makers of Ohio are about to form a trust. Middlefield will be the headquarters. The trust will place the price of syrup at \$1 a gallon, an average advance of 25 cents.

Death Control Maple Sugar. The maple sugar and syrup makers of Ohio are about to form a trust. Middlefield will be the headquarters. The trust will place the price of syrup at \$1 a gallon, an average advance of 25 cents.

Death Control Maple Sugar. The maple sugar and syrup makers of Ohio are about to form a trust. Middlefield will be the headquarters. The trust will place the price of syrup at \$1 a gallon, an average advance of 25 cents.

Death Control Maple Sugar. The maple sugar and syrup makers of Ohio are about to form a trust. Middlefield will be the headquarters. The trust will place the price of syrup at \$1 a gallon, an average advance of 25 cents.

Death Control Maple Sugar. The maple sugar and syrup makers of Ohio are about to form a trust. Middlefield will be the headquarters. The trust will place the price of syrup at \$1 a gallon, an average advance of 25 cents.

Death Control Maple Sugar. The maple sugar and syrup makers of Ohio are about to form a trust. Middlefield will be the headquarters. The trust will place the price of syrup at \$1 a gallon, an average advance of 25 cents.

Death Control Maple Sugar. The maple sugar and syrup makers of Ohio are about to form a trust. Middlefield will be the headquarters. The trust will place the price of syrup at \$1 a gallon, an average advance of 25 cents.

Death Control Maple Sugar. The maple sugar and syrup makers of Ohio are about to form a trust. Middlefield will be the headquarters. The trust will place the price of syrup at \$1 a gallon, an average advance of 25 cents.

Death Control Maple Sugar. The maple sugar and syrup makers of Ohio are about to form a trust. Middlefield will be the headquarters. The trust will place the price of syrup at \$1 a gallon, an average advance of 25 cents.

Death Control Maple Sugar. The maple sugar and syrup makers of Ohio are about to form a trust. Middlefield will be the headquarters. The trust will place the price of syrup at \$1 a gallon, an average advance of 25 cents.

Death Control Maple Sugar. The maple sugar and syrup makers of Ohio are about to form a trust. Middlefield will be the headquarters. The trust will place the price of syrup at \$1 a gallon, an average advance of 25 cents.

Death Control Maple Sugar. The maple sugar and syrup makers of Ohio are about to form a trust. Middlefield will be the headquarters. The trust will place the price of syrup at \$1 a gallon, an average advance of 25 cents.

Death Control Maple Sugar. The maple sugar and syrup makers of Ohio are about to form a trust. Middlefield will be the headquarters. The trust will place the price of syrup at \$1 a gallon, an average advance of 25 cents.

Death Control Maple Sugar. The maple sugar and syrup makers of Ohio are about to form a trust. Middlefield will be the headquarters. The trust will place the price of syrup at \$1 a gallon, an average advance of 25 cents.

Death Control Maple Sugar. The maple sugar and syrup makers of Ohio are about to form a trust. Middlefield will be the headquarters. The trust will place the price of syrup at \$1 a gallon, an average advance of 25 cents.

Death Control Maple Sugar. The maple sugar and syrup makers of Ohio are about to form a trust. Middlefield will be the headquarters. The trust will place the price of syrup at \$1 a gallon, an average advance of 25 cents.

Death Control Maple Sugar. The maple sugar and syrup makers of Ohio are about to form a trust. Middlefield will be the headquarters. The trust will place the price of syrup at \$1 a gallon, an average advance of 25 cents.

Death Control Maple Sugar. The maple sugar and syrup makers of Ohio are about to form a trust. Middlefield will be the headquarters. The trust will place the price of syrup at \$1 a gallon, an average advance of 25 cents.

Death Control Maple Sugar. The maple sugar and syrup makers of Ohio are about to form a trust. Middlefield will be the headquarters. The trust will place the price of syrup at \$1 a gallon, an average advance of 25 cents.

Death Control Maple Sugar. The maple sugar and syrup makers of Ohio are about to form a trust. Middlefield will be the headquarters. The trust will place the price of syrup at \$1 a gallon, an average advance of 25 cents.

Death Control Maple Sugar. The maple sugar and syrup makers of Ohio are about to form a trust. Middlefield will be the headquarters. The trust will place the price of syrup at \$1 a gallon, an average advance of 25 cents.

Death Control Maple Sugar. The maple sugar and syrup makers of Ohio are about to form a trust. Middlefield will be the headquarters. The trust will place the price of syrup at \$1 a gallon, an average advance of 25 cents.

Death Control Maple Sugar. The maple sugar and syrup makers of Ohio are about to form a trust. Middlefield will be the headquarters. The trust will place the price of syrup at \$1 a gallon, an average advance of 25 cents.

Death Control Maple Sugar. The maple sugar and syrup makers of Ohio are about to form a trust. Middlefield will be the headquarters. The trust will place the price of syrup at \$1 a gallon, an average advance of 25 cents.

Death Control Maple Sugar. The maple sugar and syrup makers of Ohio are about to form a trust. Middlefield will be the headquarters. The trust will place the price of syrup at \$1 a gallon, an average advance of 25 cents.

Death Control Maple Sugar. The maple sugar and syrup makers of Ohio are about to form a trust. Middlefield will be the headquarters. The trust will place the price of syrup at \$1 a gallon, an average advance of 25 cents.

Death Control Maple Sugar. The maple sugar and syrup makers of Ohio are about to form a trust. Middlefield will be the headquarters. The trust will place the price of syrup at \$1 a gallon, an average advance of 25 cents.

Death Control Maple Sugar. The maple sugar and syrup makers of Ohio are about to form a trust. Middlefield will be the headquarters. The trust will place the price of syrup at \$1 a gallon, an average advance of 25 cents.

Death Control Maple Sugar. The maple sugar and syrup makers of Ohio are about to form a trust. Middlefield will be the headquarters. The trust will place the price of syrup at \$1 a gallon, an average advance of 25 cents.

Death Control Maple Sugar. The maple sugar and syrup makers of Ohio are about to form a trust. Middlefield will be the headquarters. The trust will place the price of syrup at \$1 a gallon, an average advance of 25 cents.

Death Control Maple Sugar. The maple sugar and syrup makers of Ohio are about to form a trust. Middlefield will be the headquarters. The trust will place the price of syrup at \$1 a gallon, an average advance of 25 cents.

Death Control Maple Sugar. The maple sugar and syrup makers of Ohio are about to form a trust. Middlefield will be the headquarters. The trust will place the price of syrup at \$1 a gallon, an average advance of 25 cents.

Death Control Maple Sugar. The maple sugar and syrup makers of Ohio are about to form a trust. Middlefield will be the headquarters. The trust will place the price of syrup at \$1 a gallon, an average advance of 25 cents.

Death Control Maple Sugar. The maple sugar and syrup makers of Ohio are about to form a trust. Middlefield will be the headquarters. The trust will place the price of syrup at \$1 a gallon, an average advance of 25 cents.

Death Control Maple Sugar. The maple sugar and syrup makers of Ohio are about to form a trust. Middlefield will be the headquarters. The trust will place the price of syrup at \$1 a gallon, an average advance of 25 cents.

Death Control Maple Sugar. The maple sugar and syrup makers of Ohio are about to form a trust. Middlefield will be the headquarters. The trust will place the price of syrup at \$1 a gallon, an average advance of 25 cents.

Death Control Maple Sugar. The maple sugar and syrup makers of Ohio are about to form a trust. Middlefield will be the headquarters. The trust will place the price of syrup at \$1 a gallon, an average advance of 25 cents.

Death Control Maple Sugar. The maple sugar and syrup makers of Ohio are about to form a trust. Middlefield will be the headquarters. The trust will place the price of syrup at \$1 a gallon, an average advance of 25 cents.

Death Control Maple Sugar. The maple sugar and syrup makers of Ohio are about to form a trust. Middlefield will be the headquarters. The trust will place the price of syrup at \$1 a gallon, an average advance of 25 cents.

Death Control Maple Sugar. The maple sugar and syrup makers of Ohio are about to form a trust. Middlefield will be the headquarters. The trust will place the price of syrup at \$1 a gallon, an average advance of 25 cents.

Death Control Maple Sugar. The maple sugar and syrup makers of Ohio are about to form a trust. Middlefield will be the headquarters. The trust will place the price of syrup at \$1 a gallon, an average advance of 25 cents.

Death Control Maple Sugar. The maple sugar and syrup makers of Ohio are about to form a trust. Middlefield will be the headquarters. The trust will place the price of syrup at \$1 a gallon, an average advance of 25 cents.

Death Control Maple Sugar. The maple sugar and syrup makers of Ohio are about to form a trust. Middlefield will be the headquarters. The trust will place the price of syrup at \$1 a gallon, an average advance of 25 cents.

Death Control Maple Sugar. The maple sugar and syrup makers of Ohio are about to form a trust. Middlefield will be the headquarters. The trust will place the price of syrup at \$1 a gallon, an average advance of 25 cents.

Death Control Maple Sugar. The maple sugar and syrup makers of Ohio are about to form a trust. Middlefield will be the headquarters. The trust will place the price of syrup at \$1 a gallon, an average advance of 25 cents.

Death Control Maple Sugar. The maple sugar and syrup makers of Ohio are about to form a trust. Middlefield will be the headquarters. The trust will place the price of syrup at \$1 a gallon, an average advance of 25 cents.

Death Control Maple Sugar. The maple sugar and syrup makers of Ohio are about to form a trust. Middlefield will be the headquarters. The trust will place the price of syrup at \$1 a gallon, an average advance of 25 cents.

Death Control Maple Sugar. The maple sugar and syrup makers of Ohio are about to form a trust. Middlefield will be the headquarters. The trust will place the price of syrup at \$1 a gallon, an average advance of 25 cents.

Death Control Maple Sugar. The maple sugar and syrup makers of Ohio are about to form a trust. Middlefield will be the headquarters. The trust will place the price of syrup at \$1 a gallon, an average advance of 25 cents.

Death Control Maple Sugar. The maple sugar and syrup makers of Ohio are about to form a trust. Middlefield will be the headquarters. The trust will place the price of syrup at \$1 a gallon, an average advance of 25 cents.

Death Control Maple Sugar. The maple sugar and syrup makers of Ohio are about to form a trust. Middlefield will be the headquarters. The trust will place the price of syrup at \$1 a gallon, an average advance of 25 cents.

Death Control Maple Sugar. The maple sugar and syrup makers of Ohio are about to form a trust. Middlefield will be the headquarters. The trust will place the price of syrup at \$1 a gallon, an average advance of 25 cents.

Death Control Maple Sugar. The maple sugar and syrup makers of Ohio are about to form a trust. Middlefield will be the headquarters. The trust will place the price of syrup at \$1 a gallon, an average advance of 25 cents.

Death Control Maple Sugar. The maple sugar and syrup makers of Ohio are about to form a trust. Middlefield will be the headquarters. The trust will place the price of syrup at \$1 a gallon, an average advance of 25 cents.

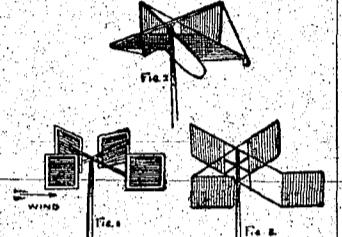
Death Control Maple Sugar. The maple sugar and syrup makers of Ohio are about to form a trust. Middlefield will be the headquarters. The trust will place the price of syrup at \$1 a gallon, an average advance of 25 cents.

FARM AND GARDEN

Home-Made Windmills.

"Before investing in a steel mill, towers and tanks for farm uses," writes a correspondent of the *Rural New Yorker*, "I had studied at length a number of contrivances for harnessing the winds. The weak point of the Go Devil and kindred devices is found in its inability to meet winds from varying points. In most localities much time is lost by calm weather through having to wait for favorable winds. I concluded to adopt the following modification of a child's toy, as combining cheapness and power with extreme simplicity of construction. It is made as follows: A vertical axis of any suitable dimension is provided with four horizontal arms crossing at right angles, at the ends of which are vertical crossbars for the support of the vanes. Upon these crossbars should be hinged frames covered with canvas or other light material, as in Fig. 1." The correspondent accompanies his remarks with descriptive sketches and ads:

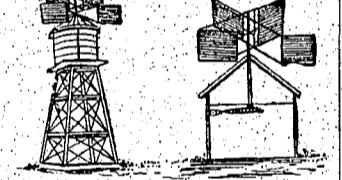
"As the arms are revolved the wind forces each vane in turn against the horizontal arm, until on reaching the farthest point to leeward the wind,



THREE FORMS OF WINDMILLS.

striking the back of the vane, causes it to unfold and swing freely in the wind till it completes a revolution. Two of the four vanes are thus always under wind pressure and two drawing into position."

"The principal expense in a motor of this form is the cost of the canvas, if that material should be used, while if old lumber be substituted it could only be stopped by means of a brake and afterward packing until all the vanes are free from pressure on the arms. It would revolve either way, as it might be started. There are a number of modifications of this motor, varying in the manner of hinging the vanes, as also in adapting it to be thrown out of gear, etc. Fig. 2 shows the same with the vanes swinging directly from the arms, and held against the wind by ropes. This form would revolve only one way, according as the restraining cords are connected and could be thrown out of gear by having the ropes run over pulleys and slackening them as required. In Fig. 3 the vanes swing between parallel arms, being held against the wind pressure by a movable bar or lever, which will in one position



SHAFT THROUGH TANK—THROUGH UPPER FLOOR.

allow the vane to swing through the whole circle, and in another stop the vane on coming into the wind. The size and power of these motors are limited only by the length of arms, and axis and the area of the vanes, which will depend, in turn, upon the use to which it is to be put and the pocket-book of the owner."

"The power will be considerable with very little expense, as an arm of 10 feet in length will support a vane of 10 feet square—that is to say, a surface of 100 square feet to be opposed to the wind. With a fair wind this would be equal to several horsepower. Probably vanes one-fourth that size, 5 by 5 feet, would suffice for ordinary pumping, especially if placed on arms of 10 feet in length."

Great Is the American Men.

The American men is a great institution. At a rough estimate there are about 350,000,000 of her in the United States and each year they produce something like 14,000,000,000 eggs, which represent \$175,000,000. About \$130,000,000 worth of poultry is eaten in the country during a year, and the value of the living hens, at 30 cents apiece, is figured at \$150,000,000. So the hen stands for about \$45,000,000 in the yearly economics of the United States. The hen outdoes the iron industry, the coal industry, the wheat crop and the corn crop, incidentally soaring more than \$1,000,000 ahead of the total yearly value of the cows of the country and their produce.

Pure Bred Sheep.

The increase in the use of pure bred rams to grade up the sheep is accountable not only for the larger clips of wool, but for the increased demand for mutton and lamb in our markets. To use a grade ram is poor economy when the pure bred can be bought as cheaply as now, and the larger profits in both lambs and wool will soon repay the cost of a really good sire to head the flock. There has been much said and written about the large profit to be made in having lambs dropped in the fall or early winter and ready to sell in the spring, but unless one has a place well fitted up so that the lambs can be kept warm we doubt if there is much more profit in them than in spring lambs. The extra care and extra feed take no small part of the extra price—Exchange.

Special Crops.

One of the objections of the farmer devoting himself to a special crop is that he is likely to have to buy, or more often go without, many things which he

HER WEIGHT IN GOLD.

BIG RANSOM PAID A MEXICAN BRIGAND.

He Had Stolen the Tutor of a Rich Man's Children and the Sweetheart of His Son—A Romance of the Mountains.

From the mountains of Mexico comes a story that reads more like a romance of medieval times than a narration of occurrences in modern life. Indeed it hardly seems possible that even in Mexico such an event could occur. One hundred and twenty pounds of gold and alongside it 120 pounds of girl. The gold ransomed the girl and the son of the man who paid the ransom now is the husband of the girl.

Among the last lingering bandits of Mexico Lugo Cortina still holds court, abiding, if it may be so called, below the mountains of Western Chihuahua, where offshoots of the Sierra Madres cut away from the main range by the Gulf of California afford him a hiding place. The rurales have not yet found him, nor is it likely they will, for Cortina has just retired from "business" with the proceeds of his new venture, estimated at \$40,000. It is an ideal bandit story.

Sonor Poyetina, grown rich by his misdeeds, realized, when no longer young, that his children's education was defective. His friend, La France, suggested that he send for Lorena Jarrett, his niece, and make her the tutor of his children. Lorena lived in Texas. She was sent for and came quickly. She became more a tutor to the children. The son saw in her much to admire. They became lovers. Frequently they rode out together into the mountains.

It was on one of these joyous, free rides that the shadow of Cortina fell upon them. It happened that Miss Jarrett and young Poyetina were riding along in the foot hills, drinking in the scenery and stimulated in those two sons. To look upon them made the ordinary man feel wife of gold.

There was an agreement as to a place and time for meeting, and young Poyetina rode away with his own horse, leaving Miss Jarrett to wonder what fate had in store for her.

Young Poyetina lost no time in hurrying home. He speedily acquainted his father with the facts. Ordering the pack animals to the front of the hacienda, he loaded two of them with sacks of gold, partly in bars and partly in coin, and, the son-leading the way, the party set out to the hills to keep Cortina's appointment. Reaching there, they found that a sack had been made by balancing a pole over the bough of a tree and at one end a hoop of leather thong showed where the young woman, who was to be the weight, should sit. At the other an open-mouthed snak hung ready to receive Poyetina's gold.

Miss Jarrett was brought from the woods and placed in the seat. She almost fainted with fear, for she knew nothing of the strange ceremony in which she was taking part, although the presence of Poyetina's father and son reassured her. But she realized her position when the pesos began pouring the gold into the sack.

Just as the pole tipped Cortina stepped forward.

"Not another peso!" he called out, grandiloquently. "I said her weight in gold, and that is enough."

Then she was given into the care of Poyetina, while Cortina, with many flourishes and bows and adios, followed his men back into the woods.

There was a wedding soon after, as might be expected. Mrs. Poyetina lives with her young husband at the marble quarry in Texas, just across the line, and tells the story only when the neighbors press her to. But the Mexicans call her "La sposa del oro"—the wife of gold.

THOSE TERRIBLE EYES.

Senator Cass Could Annihilate a Man with a Look.

Giant heads, bodies and brains were Webster and Cass. All the strength of New Hampshire granite was concentrated in those two sons. To look upon them made the ordinary man feel

EARNINGS AND PRICES

COMPARATIVE WAGES IN DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE WORLD.

The Rate of Compensation in the United States Has Increased, While the Average Cost of Living Is Lower than It Was Ten Years Ago.

An examination of the general drift of wages and prices during the past ten years should prove interesting to the free trader who is again concerned over the income and expenses of the masses. We take all the figures given below from the American Agriculture Year Book for 1901. First, as regards the comparative wages in different countries, the average daily wages paid laborers in 1900 were as follows:

United States	\$1.85
Australia	1.00
Canada and provinces . . . . .	.80
Brazil and Chile . . . . .	.70
Great Britain and Ireland . . . . .	.65
France and Central Europe . . . . .	.55
German Empire . . . . .	.40
Astro-Hungary . . . . .	.40
Asia Minor . . . . .	.35
Spain and Portugal . . . . .	.35
Turkey in Europe . . . . .	.35
Armenia and Persia . . . . .	.25
Morocco and Tunis . . . . .	.25
Chinese Empire . . . . .	.15

In April, 1900, there was compiled for the information of the House of Representatives, from reports furnished by labor unions, a tabulated statement showing the increase in wages by percentages, in 59 trades, from 1895 to 1899. These increases run from 3 to 50 per cent, averaging somewhat over 20 per cent. The report shows that in every industry wages were increased between 1895 and 1899, while in 20 they were increased in each of the three years, 1897, 1898 and 1899, and in 35 they were increased in both of the two years, 1898 and 1899. The report proves an unquestionable substantial increase in all wages from the reductions made necessary by the free trade period from 1894 to 1897.

Now, as to the comparison of present wages with the last protection period, 1890-2. Using 100 as a basis the rate is as follows: 1891, 100.00; 1892, 100.30; 1893, 101.34; 1894, 100.43.

Thus, three facts are established: We are getting the highest wages in the world; we are not only getting much better wages than from 1894 to 1897, but even higher wages than from 1890 to 1892. And it might be added that more people are getting these wages than ever before in the history of our country.

But, we are told, the poor farmers and the poor mechanic have to pay so much more for what they buy. Well, here are the figures given for the prices of commodities in January, 1890, and July, 1890:

Commodities	1890	1890
Food	99.2	82.6
Clothing	101.0	84.5
Gas and lighting	99	80.8
Metal and implements	106.8	107.0
Lumber and building material	104.1	99.9
Linen and chemicals	104.5	93.2

House furnishing goods 100 92.1

Miscellaneous 94.1 95.7

All 102 92.9

With one exception everything is cheaper, while the whole cost of living is about 10 per cent less than ten years ago. This is an old-time protestant argument exemplified and sustained:

More people at work.

More money for work.

More purchases for money.

Protection wants no better defense; protectionists want no better argument.—American Economist.

Not Dependent Upon the Tariff.

The combination of the steel producing interests on so grand a scale will be denounced by those who see all sorts of evil in extensive combinations of capital: What will be the result remains to be seen. If it is harmful to the consumer the fact will be discovered and some remedy devised.

The other day I saw a man slap Senator Hanna on the back, cry "Hello, senator!" and receive a pleasant salute in reply. No man dared take liberties with Cass. In 1896 the proprietor of the National hotel in Washington was a man who so closely resembled the great senator from Michigan that he was often mistaken for him. An old friend, returning from a journey, entered the lobby, and seeing him leaning against the desk, slipped up behind and hit him a terrific whack on the shoulder, saying cheerfully and simultaneously: "Hello, old man; here I am, back again! How are you?" Senator Cass straightened up his six feet three, and, turning upon the assailant, his terrible blood-shot eyes almost annihilated him with a look. Not a word was spoken. That look was ample. The stranger was so "rattled" that he could not even apologize, but shrank dejectedly out of the hotel.

The captives then went to placing cards, not for amusement, but to divide the spoils. The winner was to have the girl—muchacho—and the loser must content himself with the boy. It became evident before they had played very many minutes that neither of them wanted the boy; and that whenever got him would lose no time in shooting him.

At last they reached a spot that seemed to suit the views of their captors for a stopping place. The camping was brief and simple. They were ordered to sit down on the ground. They complied.

The captives then went to placing cards, not for amusement, but to divide the spoils. The winner was to have the girl—muchacho—and the loser must content himself with the boy. It became evident before they had played very many minutes that neither of them wanted the boy; and that whenever got him would lose no time in shooting him.

While the game was still in progress, and much cursing as luck seemed to vibrate from one side to another and then back, a tall, typical Mexican strode into the recess and looked on. He seemed oblivious to the presence of the two captives, but very much interested in the game. But, seeing no stakes, which in Mexico are always kept in sight, he inquired what the game was for.

When the two players had replied the tall Mexican with the mustache strode over to where the two captives were crouched, and asked them who they were. The very instant young Poyetina had made known his identity he

replied: "I am Cortina."

His name was sufficient. Young Poyetina practically felt his doom sealed. But Cortina continued:

"I know your father well. We were militiamen together in the old days before he grew rich, and he knows me. He knows my word is perfectly good, and you need have no fear if you will follow my directions. Come with me. I took the young man aside and then told him his plan. They were simple and brief."

In short, Cortina remarked that he was anxious to abandon his career as a brigand, but must have money enough to live as a gentleman should. He then told young Poyetina to go to his father and tell him that he could ransom the boy for his weight in gold.

There is great sympathy for an Achi-son woman. It is figured that by the time her period of mourning is over, and she can entertain, all her doyles will be out of style.

MICHIGAN SOLONS.

The Senate had twenty-two members present Monday night and started in to do business. Kelly made another vigorous attempt to put through his resolution relative to a commission to consider uniform taxation of vessel property. He moved that the resolution be taken from the table, and won out, 14 to 8. Then Lockyer moved to amend it by making the commission one from the Senate and two from the House and he (Lockyer) won out, although Kelly contended that any amendment was out of order. Senator Loons had recalled from the Governor his bill changing the time of registration in cities. It was given immediate effect, but Loons says there is not sufficient time for it to take effect, and work well before the spring election, so he wants to have the "immediate effect" taken off. The anti-color oleo-margarine bill kept the House busy for over an hour, but nothing was gained as a net result. Representative Burns' bill providing that during the trial of cases lawyers be not obliged to note exceptions to the ruling of the court, but can wait until later and frame a bill of exceptions, was killed by a vote of 43 to 19.

The farmers held the whip hand in the House on Tuesday and forced through the committee of the whole against the strenuous opposition of legislators from the cities and the upper peninsula. Senator Goodell's bill prohibiting the coloring of oleomargarine so as to resemble butter. This bill is a copy of the law of other States, which has withstood the test of the Supreme Court, and there is no doubt of its validity. The farmers are to complain against him—a fear that was later realized, and led to his recall. This appeal to his own political safety, while he despised the men who raised the issue, decided his course. He would not risk his future to save an obscure Galilean rabbi from the fury of a Jerusalem mob. Jesus was therefore brought out into the court where the judgment seat stood, and Pilate asked once more if he should be crucified. The answer how that went up from the crowd was the verdict. Jesus was given over to the priests to execute their will upon him, a detachment of Roman soldiers accompanying to attend to the details of the crucifixion and keep order.

The site of the crucifixion was in all probability not the traditional site within the walls, where the church of the Holy Sepulcher stands, but the skull-like hill or knoll of outcropping rock a short distance northwest of the city. This site is accepted by most recent writers as the most probable of the two, but the question cannot be regarded as settled.

Reaching Golgotha (commonly called Calvary, the Latin equivalent of the word), preparations were made for the crucifixion.

The electors of the State will have an opportunity to vote on the proposed constitutional amendment providing for the enactment of a law authorizing courts to impose indeterminate sentences, favorable action having been taken in this line on Thursday. A law of this kind was enacted several years ago, but was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.

But, we are told, the poor farmers and the poor mechanic have to pay so much more for what they buy.

The electors of the State will have an opportunity to vote on the proposed constitutional amendment providing for the enactment of a law authorizing courts to impose indeterminate sentences, favorable action having been taken in this line on Thursday. A law of this kind was enacted several years ago, but was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.

The electors of the State will have an opportunity to vote on the proposed constitutional amendment providing for the enactment of a law authorizing courts to impose indeterminate sentences, favorable action having been taken in this line on Thursday. A law of this kind was enacted several years ago, but was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.</

The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

THURSDAY, MAR. 21, 1901.

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Republican Ticket.

STATE TICKET.

For Justice of the Supreme Court:

ROBERT M. MONTGOMERY.

For Regents of the University:

FRANK W. FLETCHER.

HENRY W. CAREY.

COUNTY TICKET.

For Commissioner of Schools:

HENRIETTA COVENTRY.

The nation mourns the death of the statesman, patriot and soldier, ex-president Harrison. In his life he was a leader of men, and by his greatness helped to mould the destinies of the nation, with the few, whose names will be written by future historians in the higher lists. Our first page will call to the mind of our readers some of the salient points of his life work.

Ex-Congressman Mark S. Brewer, whose name is familiar to almost every citizen of Michigan, died at his Washington home last Monday, and will be buried at Pontiac tomorrow. A leading member of the bar of this state, a leader in the state Senate and a power for four terms in Congress, and at his death a member of the civil service commission, he will long be remembered as an honor to the state and nation.

Congress has adjourned and left in the hands of the President the entire control of "insular affairs" which includes both Cuba and the Philippines. Of course the opposition is boiling over with manufactured indignation over the dictatorial powers "assumed by the President," but that is all their policy is able to attempt. They have offered no better course and propose to remain where they have no responsibility to assume, policy to formulate, nothing to do but to find fault. They know very well that the President urged Congress to settle these problems itself and not leave them for him to settle, and that if he is an autocrat he is a most unwilling one.

All the talk of what action this government will take on account of the rejection by Great Britain of the amended Hay-Paunceforte treaty is speculation and guess work. It is an open question, and likely to remain such for some time, as Pres. McKinley never takes an important step, and the next move of this government will necessarily be an important one, until it has been carefully considered and he has had the advice of every man competent to advise whose advice is available; that is why no important mistake has been made by his administration. In dealing with numerous foreign complications, the vote by which the Senate amended the Hay-Paunceforte treaty shows the strong sentiment of that body in favor of the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and that fact will not be overlooked by Pres. McKinley when it comes to deciding what the next move of this government shall be. It is as certain as anything not yet done can be that that there will be an Isthmian Canal and that it will be controlled by this government. The problem before the administration is how can that result be best reached.

Whenever the British War Office wants supplies in post haste and huds that imperial purveyors and manufacturers cannot supply its needs in a hurry it turns to the Yankee for relief. King Edward's troops in South Africa called for three thousand axes to rough hew the future of the veldt, and required them at the earliest possible moment. British axe makers hemmed and hawed. Yes, they could furnish the axes; give them time enough. It was the story of Atbara span, the Uganda bridges, over again. Up rose brother Jonathan, and told John Bull that he should have those axes just as soon as he could use 'em; and the Yankee got the contract. The axes will be in the transvaal on the day appointed and no later. An American electric plant is to be set up soon in Mysore, India. The nations of the world must march to the double quick if they hope to keep pace with Uncle Sam.—New York Tribune.

Prince Kropotkin, a Russian of the royal blood, who was exiled from his country 25 years ago, is in Boston again and will deliver a course of lectures on Russian literature, politics and history, before the Lowell Institute. He defines his socialistic views thus: "I am an anarchist-socialist, and believe, not in the concentration of power, but in absolute home rule for towns and villages. I do not be-

lieve that mankind has gone backward in the last 500 years. There has been a tremendous gain in production, but science and not the state has made all this possible. I do not believe in prisons. I believe to the fullest extent in personal liberty. The Russian prison system spoils society, instead of reforming and improving it. I do not believe in state education. Education should be thrown upon the local government instead of the central government. Prince Kropotkin was arrested originally for preaching socialism. He was thrown into a dungeon in Fort Schleswig, about 60 miles from St. Petersburg, and after two and one-half years of confinement succeeded in making his escape to London. His comrades were kept in prison four years before their trial, and then they were sent to Siberia. Some died and several are now in London.

Great Cough Medicine for Children
"I have no hesitancy in recommending Chamberlain's Cough Remedy," says F. P. Moran, a well known and popular baker of Petersburg, Va. "We have given it to our children when troubled with bad coughs, also whooping cough, and it has always given perfect satisfaction. It was recommended to me by a druggist as the best cough medicine for children, as it contained no opium or harmful drugs." Sold by L. Fournier.

The taxing of vessel property is just now holding the attention of the Wisconsin legislature and that body is seeking to obtain an understanding with the legislature of this state and of Minnesota, looking to the adoption of a more uniform system in this respect. The Wisconsin and Minnesota legislatures have already appointed committees which will confer and endeavor to arrange such a system and the Michigan legislature will be asked to appoint a similar committee to take up the matter with those of the two other states. There is good reason why the legislature should cooperate with those of Wisconsin and Minnesota. All three states have harbors on the chain of lakes and a uniform system of taxing their vessel property would seem to be desirable. If this class of property is not bearing its fair share of state taxation it should be made to do so, or if a uniform system a more equitable arrangement than present it should be adopted. At any rate it will do no harm to have a joint consideration of the matter and the discussion can scarcely fail to be profitable.—Grand Rapids Herald.

Remarkable Cures of Rheumatism.
From the Vindicator, Rutherfordton, N. C. The editor of the Vindicator had occasion to test the efficacy of Chamberlain's Pain Balm twice with the most remarkable results in each case. First with rheumatism in the shoulder, from which he suffered excruciating pain for ten days, which was relieved with two applications of Pain Balm, rubbing the parts afflicted and realizing instant benefit and entire relief in a very short time. Second in rheumatism in thigh joint, almost prostrating him with severe pain, which was relieved by two applications, rubbing with the liniment on, retiring at night, and getting up free from pain. For sale by L. Fournier.

Even the world's only Queen regent is threatened by the anarchists. A plot against the life of Hofburg's Wilhelmina has been discovered. The anarchist's hand is against every ruler, monarchial or republican, man or woman. Occasionally an anarchist fails, as several of them did in case of William II's grandfather. Sometimes one of these weakens at the critical point and takes his own life instead, as the person did the other day who was selected to kill Victor Emanuel III. Crown-wearers have their troubles, but they have certain compensations which promise to prevent the guild from becoming extinct.

The final and successful organization of that industrial colossus, the United States steel corporation, which was officially announced in New York one week ago, has produced something like a panic among the newspapers and ironmongers of Great Britain. It substantially amounts to consolidating under capitalization of over a billion dollars, and under one management, the whole industrial energies of the United States and the whole vast resources of this continent, so far as they are applicable to the production, distribution and delivery, anywhere on earth, of iron and steel. This climactic achievement may well appall Europe and especially Great Britain, for not in Great Britain itself nor in the whole continent can anything approaching it in capital, in skill, in energy, or in natural resources be possible. It before this gigantic combination was brought about our iron and steel products had already successfully entered into competition with those of Europe in their own domestic markets, what hope have the latter now of withstanding the new colossus? Even should the European governments resort to the most drastic tariff protection, as some of them threaten, such means can only result in locking up their

Prince Kropotkin, a Russian of the royal blood, who was exiled from his country 25 years ago, is in Boston again and will deliver a course of lectures on Russian literature, politics and history, before the Lowell Institute. He defines his socialistic views thus: "I am an anarchist-socialist, and believe, not in the concentration of power, but in absolute home rule for towns and villages. I do not be-

lieve within their own borders and shutting them out of all foreign trade to which American products can find access.

Under the impression that Com. Evans is to retire from the head of the Pension Bureau, Col. John Palmer ex-commander-in-chief of the G. A. R. and ex-Secretary of State of New York, is being urged for Commissioner of Pensions. Senator Dewey and Representative Southwick this week saw the President in behalf of Col. Palmer. The President did not intimate to them whether Commissioner Evans would retire or not.

Headache often results from a disordered condition of the stomach and constipation of the bowels. A dose of two of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets will correct these disorders and cure the headache. Sold by L. Fournier.

Senator Platt, of Conn., author of the amendment to the Army appropriation bill specifying the conditions that must be complied with before American authority is withdrawn from Cuba, agrees with the administration in believing that the Cubans will accept those conditions. Speaking on the subject he said: "I feel sure the Cubans will accept our propositions. The Cubans will see in the end that the amendments are as much in their interests as they are in the interests of the United States. There may be at the start a little offended dignity growing out of misapprehension of our purposes and aims. But I have no doubt that the Cubans will ultimately see the sincerity of purpose which has actuated us in framing those amendments, alike in their interest and the interest of this country."

Mrs. C. E. VanDusen, of Kilbourn, Wis., was afflicted with stomach trouble and constipation for a long time. She says: "I have tried many preparations, but none have done me the good that Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets have. These Tablets are for sale at Fournier's drug store. Price 25c. Samples free.

A special from Washington to the Chicago Inter Ocean says: "The treasury department has become satisfied that bubonic plague exists to an alarming extent in San Francisco, and that stringent measures must be taken to prevent the spread of the disease. The state authorities in California have maintained heretofore that the disease has not appeared there at all, but they have been at last forced to admit that the Washington officials are right.

An Honest Medicine for La Grippe
George W. Waitt, of South Gardner, Me., says: "I have had the worst cough, colds, chills and grip and have taken lots of trash of no account but profit to the vendor. Chamberlain's cough remedy is the only thing that has done any good whatever. I have used one bottle of it and the chills cold and grip have all left me. I congratulate the manufacturers of an honest medicine.

FRED M. WARNER,
Secretary of State.
Michigan Department of State.

Election Notice.

LANSING, March 1st, 1901.

To the Sheriff of the County of Crawford:

Sir:—You are hereby notified that at the election to be held on the first Monday of April, 1901, in the State of Michigan, the following state officers are to be elected, viz:

One Justice of the Supreme Court,

in place of Robert M. Montgomery, whose term of office will expire Dec. 31st, 1901; also two Regents of the University, in place of Frank W. Fletcher and Herman Kiefer, whose terms of office will expire Dec. 31st, 1901.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Great Seal of the State of Michigan, at Lansing this first day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and twenty-fifth.

FRED M. WARNER,
Secretary of State.

Election Notice.

LANSING, March 11th, 1901.

To the Sheriff of the County of Crawford:

Sir:—You are hereby notified that at the General Election to be held in this State, on the first Monday of April next, there will be submitted to the people the following proposition to amend the constitution of this state:

An amendment to Section six of Article six of the constitution of the state of Michigan, relative to Circuit Courts.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Great Seal of the State of Michigan, at Lansing this 11th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and twenty-fifth.

(L. S.)

FRED M. WARNER,
Secretary of State.

Election Notice.

LANSING, March 10, 1901.

To the Sheriff of Crawford County:

Sir:—You are hereby notified that at the General Election to be held in the State on the first Monday of April next, there will be submitted to the people the following proposed amendment to the constitution of this state:

An amendment to Section Fifteen of Article Four of the Constitution of the State of Michigan, relative to the compensation of members of the Legislature.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Great Seal of the State at Lansing, this 10th day of March, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and one, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and twenty-fifth.

(L. S.)

C. S. TIERCE,
Deputy Secy of State.

Night was Her Terror.

I would cough nearly all night long," writes Mrs. Chas. Applegate, of Alexandria, Ind., "and could hardly get any sleep. I had consumption so bad that if I walked a block I would cough frightfully and spit blood, but when all other medicines failed \$1.00 bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery wholly cured me, and I gained 54 pounds."

It is absolutely guaranteed to cure

coughs, colds, La Grippe, bronchitis, and all throat and lung troubles.

Price 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottles

free at L. Fournier's drug store,

Administrator's Note.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, ss.
County of Crawford.

In the matter of the estate of DANIEL MCALUM, deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance and by virtue of an order granted to the undersigned administrator of the estate of Daniel McAlum, by the Hon. John C. Hanson, Judge of Probate of the 18th day of April, A. D. 1901, I will receive proposals to sell at private sale, all the rights and interests in myself (Edward J. and Ellen J. McAlum) and Bertha D. McAlum, minor heirs of Daniel McAlum, in and to the following described lands and premises situated in the township of Frederic, and county of Crawford, state of Michigan to wit: The NW^{1/4} of the NE^{1/4} of Section 27, Town 27, Range 4 W., the SW^{1/4} of the NE^{1/4} of the NE^{1/4} of Section 27, Town 28, Range 4 W., the SE^{1/4} of the NE^{1/4} of Section 27, Town 28, Range 4 W., and the SE^{1/4} of the NE^{1/4} of Section 4, Town 27, Range 4 W., or so much thereof as will be sufficient to pay the claims against the estate.

ELLEN J. HAMILTON,
Administrator,

Frederic, Mich.

Election Notice.

Office of the Sheriff of Crawford Co.
Michigan.

To the Electors of the County of Crawford:

You are hereby notified that at the General Election to be held in this State on the first Monday of April, 1901 the following officers are to be elected, viz:

One Justice of the Supreme Court, in place of Robert M. Montgomery, whose term of office will expire Dec. 31, 1901; also two Regents of the University, in place of Frank W. Fletcher and Herman Kiefer, whose terms of office will expire Dec. 31, 1901.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Great Seal of the State of Michigan, at Lansing this 27th day of April, 1901.

Dated Grayling, Mich.,

Feb. 14th, 1901.

GEO. F. OWEN,
Sheriff of Crawford County.

Election Notice.

Michigan Department of State.

LANSING, February 1st, 1901.

To the Sheriff of the County of Crawford:

Sir:—You are hereby notified that at the election to be held on the first Monday of April, 1901, in the State of Michigan, the following state officers are to be elected, viz:

One Justice of the Supreme Court, in place of Robert M. Montgomery, whose term of office will expire Dec. 31, 1901; also two Regents of the University, in place of Frank W. Fletcher and Herman Kiefer, whose terms of office will expire Dec. 31, 1901.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Great Seal of the State of Michigan, at Lansing this 1st day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and twenty-fifth.

(L. S.)

FRED M. WARNER,
Secretary of State.

Election Notice.

Michigan Department of State.

LANSING, March 11th, 1901.

To the Sheriff of the County of Crawford:

Sir:—You are hereby notified that at the General Election to be held in this State, on the first Monday of April next, there will be submitted to the people the following proposition to amend the constitution of this state:

An amendment to Section six of Article six of the constitution of the state of Michigan, relative to Circuit Courts.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Great Seal of the State of Michigan, at Lansing this 11th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and twenty-fifth.

(L. S.)

FRED M. WARNER,
Secretary of State.

Election Notice.

Michigan Department of State.

LANSING, March 10, 1901.

The Avalanche.

THURSDAY, MAR. 21, 1900.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Send in your township ballots at the earliest possible moment.

T. Hanson was down from Johanburg to spend Sunday at home.

For Doors, Sash, Glass and Putty go to A. Kraus.

Advertised Letters—John L. Fautley, W. H. Goodfellow.

FOR RENT—A good house. Inquire of Julius Nelson.

Regular meeting of Marvin W. D., Saturday afternoon the 23rd, at the usual hour.

Subscribe for the Avalanche and the "American Boy." Only \$1.25 a year.

Regular meeting of Garfield Circle No. 16 L. O. G. A. R., Friday evening, the 22nd.

Peninsular Stoves and Ranges guaranteed the best. Sold by A. Kraus.

Miss Hattie Clark was called to her home in Otter Lake last week by the sickness of her mother.

H. Joseph is in Chicago this week buying the Chicago part of his spring stock.

Tuesday brought a March blizzard which made the oldest inhabitants squirm.

Honorable Employment, and good wages, right at home. Either sex may apply. C. C. HATT, Flint, Mich.

McKinnage is reported throughout the state from the heavy sleet storm last Saturday.

Boys, if your father takes the Avalanche, and you want a good paper for yourself, call for a copy of the American Boy.

We are pleased to see Guy Butler at home, for a short vacation. He will return to Detroit to complete his course.

Stops the Cough and works of Cold Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No cure, no pay. Price 25c.

Regular meeting of Marvin Post, No. 24 Grand Army of the Republic, next Saturday evening, the 23rd, at the usual hour.

The Lewiston saw-mill have been shut down, as the lumber company are unable to run log trains on account of the recent bad storms.

Swan Peterson, of Lewiston, is nursing a badly smashed foot, obtained while working in a lumber camp.

At Lansing, last week, the senate passed the bill increasing the terms of county school commissioners from two to four years.

On Tuesday the "Cannon Ball" came in an hour late on account of the storm, but the p. m. express was about on time, with two engines. The Cannon Ball was abandoned here.

J. W. Sorenson is agent for the sale of the best Sewing Machines in the market. Machines guaranteed. Call and examine machines, and get prices.

Our readers will be glad to read the report of John A. Love of his attendance at the Round-up Farmer's Institute, at the Agricultural College, last month.

Orders for parts of all kinds, and all kinds of Sewing Machines will have special attention at J. W. Sorenson's. He also keeps a good assortment of Machine Needles.

Dr. James A. Leighton has gone to Los Angeles, California. He had been contemplating the trip for some time, but his departure was hastened by news of the serious illness of his mother in that city.

The Ladies of the G. A. R. will serve supper next Tuesday evening, March 28, in the G. A. R. hall from 5 to 8 o'clock. Adults, 15 cents; children, 10 cents. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

There is a fresh outbreak of smallpox at Saginaw and people going to the town on trains are met at the depots and told that if they get it they do so at the peril of being quarantined.

Secretary of State Warner has notified the election commissioners of the counties that separate ballots must be provided for the constitutional amendments which will be voted upon at the spring election.

Mrs. M. Leland will open her boarding house, next to Bates & Co.'s store, next Saturday. Since the loss of the Grayling House, such a place has been needed more than ever before, and we never had a surplus of good boarding places in the village.

C. M. Blakeslee, who will be remembered as a former merchant of Grayling, is now doing a nice drug business in Lansing, and is as genial as ever. Many of his friends here will be glad to know that he has been elected commander of the Knights Templars of that city.

The G. A. R. Department Encampment for Michigan, will be held at Flint, June 12 and 13.

Rev. Leo Alexander, who succeeds Rev. O. W. Willits as pastor of the M. E. Church, was greeted by a fair congregation last Sunday, and is getting acquainted with his people. We hope they may be mutually pleased.

We are ordered to change the address of the Avalanche for Marius Hanson from Toledo, to West Bay City. We are not notified of the character of the business change, but know he is all right.

Charles Turner has bought the pleasant home of Albert Groueff, to have possession next month. It is reported that Groueff will go south. We hope he will change his mind. There are others whom we would prefer to bid goodbye.

Eugene J. Hall, the poet and publisher says that one dose of Foley's Honey and Tar restored his voice when hoarseness threatened to prevent his lecture at Central Music Hall, Chicago. Nothing else as good. L. Fournier.

Last week the Democratic state convention at Grand Rapids nominated Judge Allen C. Adsit, of Grand Rapids, for Justice of the supreme court and Elmer R. Goldsmith, of Petoskey, and Edward Shields, of Howell, as candidates for regents of the university.

"I had a running sore on my legs for seven years," writes Mrs. James Forest, of Chippewa Falls, Wis., "and spent hundreds of dollars to get it healed. Two boxes of Banner Salve entirely cured it." No other salve healing. L. Fournier.

Improve your flock by buying a thoroughbred Plymouth Rock, or White Wyandotte cockerel of W. H. Niles, for \$2.00. They are perfect birds and he has but a few of each left. He has also a few fine breeders in prime condition, that he will sell at live weight, or will dress and deliver them.

C. O. McCULLOUGH, Chairman.

A WIDOW'S LOVE AFFAIR receives a setback, if she has offensive breath through constipation, biliousness or stomach trouble, but Dr. King's New Life Pills will cure those troubles, clean the system, sweeten the breath, banish headache; best in the world for liver, kidneys and bowels. Only 25c at L. Fournier's drug store.

At Grand Rapids last week, Justin R. Whiting was made chairman of the Democratic state central committee to succeed D. J. Caupau, who resigned on account of poor health.

Strikes a Rich Find.

"I was troubled for several years with chronic indigestion and nervous debility," writes F. J. Green, of Lancaster, N. H. "No remedy helped me until I began to take Electric Litters, which did me more good than all the medicines I ever used. They have also kept my wife in excellent health for years." She says Electric Litters are just splendid for female troubles; that they are a grand tonic and invigorator for weak run down woman. "No other medicine can take its place in our family." Try them. Only 50c. Satisfaction guaranteed by L. Fournier, druggist.

Dear Fritz, inventor of "Wizard Oil," has just died at the Phelps sanatorium, Battle Creek. After making a fortune out of the oil, he sold his right. He made and lost several fortunes after that.

The articles of association of the Jenson Lumber Co., of Salling, were filed last week with County Clerk Welch, at Gaylord. The company is capitalized at \$125,000. At a meeting held Monday night at Salling, the following officers were elected: President and Manager, Lewis Jensen; Secretary and Treasurer, F. L. Michelson; Directors—F. L. Michelson, R. Hanson, E. N. Salling, N. Michelson, Geo. L. Alexander, Herman Lunden and Lewis Jensen.

Banner Salve.

Tetter, eczema and skin diseases yield quickly to the marvelous healing qualities of Banner Salve, made from a prescription of a skin specialist of world wide fame. 25 cents. L. Fournier.

At the banquet tendered the Michigan Press Association by the Agricultural College last week, we were gratified to meet Miss Gladys Hadley, who is a member of the freshman class in the woman's department. She is highly pleased with her surroundings and her work, and we were glad to learn from others that her musical advancement is quite satisfactory. She takes the leading part in a chorus soon to be rendered by one of the clubs. She has not forgotten her Grayling friends, as proven by the hundreds of inquiries fired at us during our brief interview.

The monthly article that tells of Women's Clubs in the Delicatessen is devoted in the April number to the women's clubs of the state of Maine. It shows that they are doing splendid work in many progressive lines and are taking a strong part in all local and state improvements.

The G. A. R. Department Encampment for Michigan, will be held at Flint, June 12 and 13.

Republican Caucus.

The republican electors of the township of Grayling will meet at the town hall Tuesday evening, March 26, for the purpose of the nomination of township officers, to be voted for at the next annual township meeting, and for such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

WM. BLANSHAN, Chairman Tp. Com.

T. A. CARNEY, Secy.

Notice of Teacher's Examination.

The regular March Examination for Teachers will be held at the town hall in Grayling, Thursday and Friday, March 28th and 29th, commencing at 8 o'clock.

FLORA MARVIN, Commissioner.

To the Landowners and Farmers of Crawford County.

Landowners and farmers of Crawford County, who have land and farms for sale, will please refer to me. I will then come personally and view the lands and farms. Address: E. Kouns, Land and Immigration Agent, Room 303, McCoy's Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

Democratic Caucus.

The Democratic electors of Grayling Township are requested to meet in caucus at the town hall on Monday evening, March 25, 1901, at eight o'clock for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates for the several township offices to be elected at the annual township meeting, to be held April first, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before them.

C. O. McCULLOUGH,

Chairman.

Democratic Caucus.

The Democratic electors of Grayling Township are requested to meet in caucus at the town hall on Monday evening, March 25, 1901, at eight o'clock for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates for the several township offices to be elected at the annual township meeting, to be held April first, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before them.

C. O. McCULLOUGH,

Chairman.

A Widow's Love Affair

I received a setback, if she has offensive breath through constipation, biliousness or stomach trouble, but Dr. King's New Life Pills will cure those troubles, clean the system, sweeten the breath, banish headache; best in the world for liver, kidneys and bowels. Only 25c at L. Fournier's drug store.

Strikes a Rich Find.

"I was troubled for several years with chronic indigestion and nervous debility," writes F. J. Green, of Lancaster, N. H. "No remedy helped me until I began to take Electric Litters, which did me more good than all the medicines I ever used. They have also kept my wife in excellent health for years." She says Electric Litters are just splendid for female troubles; that they are a grand tonic and invigorator for weak run down woman. "No other medicine can take its place in our family." Try them. Only 50c. Satisfaction guaranteed by L. Fournier, druggist.

Reaper and Mowers.

I have obtained the agency for the BUCKEYELINE of Reapers and Mowers, which are conceded to be the lightest running and most durable machines on the market. Call and examine the late improvements before contracting for machines.

Price right for work or show.

DAVID FLAGG.

W.B. FLYNN, Dentist

WEST BRANCH, MICH.

WILL make regular trips to Grayling the 10th of each month, re

driving for three days. Office with

Dr. Insley.

C. C. WESCOTT

DENTIST.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

Offices over Alexander's law office, on Michigan Avenue.

Office hours—8 to 12 a.m., and 2 to 6 p.m.

DAVID FLAGG.

W.H. GRAYLING

DRUGGIST.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

Opposite Dr. Alexander's law office, on Michigan Avenue.

Office hours—8 to 12 a.m., and 2 to 6 p.m.

DAVID FLAGG.

W.H. GRAYLING

DRUGGIST.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

Opposite Dr. Alexander's law office, on Michigan Avenue.

Office hours—8 to 12 a.m., and 2 to 6 p.m.

DAVID FLAGG.

W.H. GRAYLING

DRUGGIST.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

Opposite Dr. Alexander's law office, on Michigan Avenue.

Office hours—8 to 12 a.m., and 2 to 6 p.m.

DAVID FLAGG.

W.H. GRAYLING

DRUGGIST.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

Opposite Dr. Alexander's law office, on Michigan Avenue.

Office hours—8 to 12 a.m., and 2 to 6 p.m.

DAVID FLAGG.

W.H. GRAYLING

DRUGGIST.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

Opposite Dr. Alexander's law office, on Michigan Avenue.

Office hours—8 to 12 a.m., and 2 to 6 p.m.

DAVID FLAGG.

W.H. GRAYLING

DRUGGIST.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

Opposite Dr. Alexander's law office, on Michigan Avenue.

Office hours—8 to 12 a.m., and 2 to 6 p.m.

DAVID FLAGG.

W.H. GRAYLING

DRUGGIST.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

Opposite Dr. Alexander's law office, on Michigan Avenue.

Office hours—8 to 12 a.m., and 2 to 6 p.m.

DAVID FLAGG.

W.H. GRAYLING

DRUGGIST.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

Opposite Dr. Alexander's law office, on Michigan Avenue.

Office hours—8 to 12 a.m.,

AT SEA.

At sea down to sea in ships—
But Hope remains behind,
And Love, with laughter on his lips—
And Peace of passive mind;
While out across the deeps of night,
With lifted sails of prayer,
We voyage off in quest of light,
Nor find it anywhere.
O, Thou, who wroughtest earth and sea,
Yet keepest from our eyes
The shores of an eternity
In calms of Paradise,
Blow back upon our foolish quest
With all the driving rain,
Of blinding tears and wild unrest,
And waft us home again.

—James Whitcomb Riley.

Sandvig and St. Xavier.

BY FRANKLIN WELLES CALKINS.

When Hercules Dousman was chief factor for the Astor Company at Prairie du Chien, he used frequently to tell the story of Sandvig and St. Xavier, who were perhaps as oddly assorted a pair of friends and partners as ever got together.

They were trappers. Ole Sandvig was a fawn-haired Norse giant, who stood six feet four in his moccasins, weighed over two hundred pounds, and had not an ounce of flesh to spare. Denis St. Xavier was a dwarf in size, black as an Indian, and bow-legged as a voyager boatman. Ole was the soul of good humor, and Denis was cholerick and at times rashly abusive.

Both, however, were of undoubted courage, and more than once the hot-headed little French-Canadian was rescued from the perils of a dangerous quarrel by the prowess and vast strength of his big partner.

There had been a protracted and severe drought in the upper Mississippi country, and the smaller streams and lakes had all gone dry. Fur-bearing creatures were driven up upon the large streams, and the Mississippi itself became prime trapping-ground for gathering beaver, muskrat, mink and otter pelts. As there was little snow for several winters, many of the traps made their daily rounds upon skates, and covered a wide extent of territory.

During the last of these dry years Sandvig and St. Xavier chose trapping-grounds some fifty miles below Prairie du Chien and above the mouth of the Iowa river. There were, as these trappers believed, no Indians wintering nearer than the villages of the Sac and Foxes some distance away, and they put out long lines of traps without attempt at concealment.

One night in November they came a "dry freeze" which sealed the Mississippi over with glaze ice, and when, on the following day, the trappers went their rounds on skates, both were much astonished and mystified to find that every trap had been stoken on each bank of the river.

When they compared experiences at night, they came to the conclusion that Indians must be lurking in the neighborhood. On the next morning, when they started down the Mississippi to the mouth of the little river 'some miles below their shack, and there discovered traces of two canoes which had evidently broken through a thin scum of ice in making their way upstream.

Instantly the mystery of the stolen traps was solved. Indians had, early on the night of the first freeze, gathered the whole "line." In returning in their canoes, they had found the mouth of the small stream thinly covered with ice.

St. Xavier broke out in a frightful temper, and to Ole's advice that they secure aid from the trappers up the river he would not listen. What were six, six, ten suffering Indians, he asked, that two good men should fear them? Had not Baptiste Le Bon gone alone to Wahabas Sioux village after his stolen gun, and didn't he make them give it up? Well, then!

And so the two skated on up the little river in search of the thieves.

And they ran quite suddenly upon an Indian village of newly built lodges—a dozen or fifteen of them—upon a marsh island formed by an arm, or broad bay, of the river. The lodges were of woven willow built in a marsh of tall corn-stalk grass, with closely tied bundles of which they were heavily thatched. They were protected from fires by the watercourses, and from the winds of winter by the thick fringes of willows.

The trappers boldly approached this town, walking up a narrow path where the winding corn-stalk tops brushed Ole Sandvig's shoulders.

But when, on arriving at the lodge of the chief, they found that Conkey John, a notorious Musquakie scalawag, was "head man," they abandoned all hope of immediately recovering their traps. Only the summer before, at the prairie, St. Xavier had offended this redoubtable scoundrel by telling him some emphatic truths about his dishonorable career.

Nevertheless the trappers boldly entered Conkey John's tepee, and demanded their traps and peltries. Conkey John's answer was characteristic of that wily thief. The fellow had picked up somehow, a fair smattering of English.

"Ho! You traps?" he inquired. "Heap-Sac-up-lubber (river), I'm go by las' night. Him have many trap, heap mustah: heap skin."

The trappers knew Conkey John lied, and his shrewdly twinkling eyes betrayed his enjoyment of the situation.

St. Xavier poured forth a torrent of angry threats, until Sandvig, dragging him from the lodge, compelled him to be quiet. There was nothing for it but to return to Prairie du Chien empty-handed, and the sensible Norwegian wished to make a prudent retreat from a dangerous nest of freebooters.

A wind, which had risen that morning, had increased to a gale, and was blowing directly in their faces as the trappers put on their skates at the lower extremity of the island. Ole Sandvig cast several furtive glances behind him, and cocked his gun. When he had securely fastened his skates, the Norseman rose to peer over the

top of the waving grass.

At the same moment St. Xavier's rifle cracked, and Sandvig turned to see that the angry Frenchman had fired into a thick tuft of grass. Instantly Ole darted forward to smother the first tiny shoot of flame, but the wily Denis tripped him, and both men sprawled on the ice.

Before Sandvig could regain his feet, flames blazed upon by the high wind, leaped higher than his head.

"Now come!" he shouted angrily at his mate. "We shall both be killed, or we shan't mighty fast already!"

But St. Xavier could not shake at all in the collision with Sandvig; he had broken both runners. He was already unbuckling the useless skates. He looked up, grinning ruefully.

"De las' of St. Xavier," he said. "Ole, you get out of dis."

The big Norwegian glared at his audacious partner for an instant while the flames crackled and roared inland. "De onliest time," St. Xavier used to say afterward, "dat ever I see Ole Sandvig mad."

Ole wasted no words in his wrath. He flung off his greasy leather coat, took off the sleeves and ripped them into string. Then he seized the little Frenchman, bundled him into the armless garment, and made the live package fast to his belt behind. Then, leaving both their guns upon the ice, he skated away into the teeth of a vengeance foot.

Thus helplessly dragged, St. Xavier looked back to see the Indian town already ablaze, and the helpless Musquakies, men, women, and children, running out upon the ice. Now that he had time to reflect, he doubted if, with his short legs and heavy body, he could even have skated away from those Indians. Some of them would, of course cross the V-shaped peninsula between the rivers, to throw themselves across Ole's path, and others would follow directly upon his trail.

Ole was a magnificent skater, but St. Xavier knew that he was a heavy drag. He wished he had clung to his gun, and made Ole save himself.

The big Norseman bent against the fierce wind, and plied his skates with might and main. If only he might make the turn, some three or four miles distant, and get started with the wind before those Indians should cross the neck! That was Ole's sole hope of escape.

Not once did the swift skater look behind. Bent almost double, he turned curve after curve of the river, and the helpless St. Xavier slipped and strewed, and sometimes rolled over and over at his heels. A half-hour's struggle against the fierce gale left Ole pretty well blown when the turn came; and even then he dared not abate his tremendous exertion. He skated almost at the speed of the gale for two miles or more.

Then, in emerging from an island channel, the skater saw that his long and exhausting burst of speed had been without avail.

The fleet-footed Musquakie runners were ahead of him. Ranged across the ice-channel a score of Indians held ready to converge their line upon any point at which he might alight. And owing to the great drought, the channel was less than a quarter of a mile in width:

At first Ole was inclined to turn back and race against the wind again. Then his shrewd eyes, running along the row of clearly outlined figures, noted that the Indians were armed, if armed at all, with their knives only. Seeing that he and St. Xavier had discovered their guns, they had themselves raced across the neck in lightest running gear; and so Sandvig, gathering his energies for a mighty burst of speed, bore down upon the left wing of the enemy. Their center and right swung about in a sliding, scrambling semicircle to close in upon him.

Instead of attempting to dodge the gathering knot in his front, Sandvig dove straight at the group. He knocked two Indians out of his path, and tore through the crowd of savages like a cannon-ball. Nevertheless, he sent an extra tug at his rope, and glancing behind, saw that an Indian was clinging to one of St. Xavier's feet.

Ole then gave himself up for lost. His speed was greatly retarded by this fresh crop and a herd of yelling Indians were at his heels. But St. Xavier drew the sliding Indian toward him by simply doubling his legs, and then delivered a kick with his free foot, which, being well directed, rid him of his incubus.

Nevertheless, Ole, tired and breathless, was now no more than a match for the Indian runners. These were clad only in shirts and leggings, and almost as sure-footed as the skater, leaped and slid on their moccasins now almost as fast as the tired trapper had given it up. Well, then!

And so the two skated on up the little river in search of the thieves.

And they ran quite suddenly upon an Indian village of newly built lodges—a dozen or fifteen of them—upon a marsh island formed by an arm, or broad bay, of the river. The lodges were of woven willow built in a marsh of tall corn-stalk grass, with closely tied bundles of which they were heavily thatched. They were protected from fires by the watercourses, and from the winds of winter by the thick fringes of willows.

The trappers boldly approached this town, walking up a narrow path where the winding corn-stalk tops brushed Ole Sandvig's shoulders.

But when, on arriving at the lodge of the chief, they found that Conkey John, a notorious Musquakie scalawag, was "head man," they abandoned all hope of immediately recovering their traps. Only the summer before, at the prairie, St. Xavier had offended this redoubtable scoundrel by telling him some emphatic truths about his dishonorable career.

Nevertheless the trappers boldly entered Conkey John's tepee, and demanded their traps and peltries. Conkey John's answer was characteristic of that wily thief. The fellow had picked up somehow, a fair smattering of English.

"Ho! You traps?" he inquired. "Heap-Sac-up-lubber (river), I'm go by las' night. Him have many trap, heap mustah: heap skin."

The trappers knew Conkey John lied, and his shrewdly twinkling eyes betrayed his enjoyment of the situation.

St. Xavier poured forth a torrent of angry threats, until Sandvig, dragging him from the lodge, compelled him to be quiet. There was nothing for it but to return to Prairie du Chien empty-handed, and the sensible Norwegian wished to make a prudent retreat from a dangerous nest of freebooters.

A wind, which had risen that morning, had increased to a gale, and was blowing directly in their faces as the trappers put on their skates at the lower extremity of the island. Ole Sandvig cast several furtive glances behind him, and cocked his gun. When he had securely fastened his skates, the Norseman rose to peer over the

top of the waving grass.

At the same moment St. Xavier's rifle cracked, and Sandvig turned to see that the angry Frenchman had fired into a thick tuft of grass. Instantly Ole darted forward to smother the first tiny shoot of flame, but the wily Denis tripped him, and both men sprawled on the ice.

The Indians saw their danger, but too late. In vain they flung themselves upon their faces or their backs in the hope to slide over the crackling ice. The foremost broke through in a twinkling, and one after another a dozen plumped into the widening breach, and floundered up to their arms and necks in a freezing current.

The Indians saw their danger, but too late. In vain they flung themselves upon their faces or their backs in the hope to slide over the crackling ice. The foremost broke through in a twinkling, and one after another a dozen plumped into the widening breach, and floundered up to their arms and necks in a freezing current.

The Indians saw their danger, but too late. In vain they flung themselves upon their faces or their backs in the hope to slide over the crackling ice. The foremost broke through in a twinkling, and one after another a dozen plumped into the widening breach, and floundered up to their arms and necks in a freezing current.

The Indians saw their danger, but too late. In vain they flung themselves upon their faces or their backs in the hope to slide over the crackling ice. The foremost broke through in a twinkling, and one after another a dozen plumped into the widening breach, and floundered up to their arms and necks in a freezing current.

The Indians saw their danger, but too late. In vain they flung themselves upon their faces or their backs in the hope to slide over the crackling ice. The foremost broke through in a twinkling, and one after another a dozen plumped into the widening breach, and floundered up to their arms and necks in a freezing current.

The Indians saw their danger, but too late. In vain they flung themselves upon their faces or their backs in the hope to slide over the crackling ice. The foremost broke through in a twinkling, and one after another a dozen plumped into the widening breach, and floundered up to their arms and necks in a freezing current.

The Indians saw their danger, but too late. In vain they flung themselves upon their faces or their backs in the hope to slide over the crackling ice. The foremost broke through in a twinkling, and one after another a dozen plumped into the widening breach, and floundered up to their arms and necks in a freezing current.

The Indians saw their danger, but too late. In vain they flung themselves upon their faces or their backs in the hope to slide over the crackling ice. The foremost broke through in a twinkling, and one after another a dozen plumped into the widening breach, and floundered up to their arms and necks in a freezing current.

The Indians saw their danger, but too late. In vain they flung themselves upon their faces or their backs in the hope to slide over the crackling ice. The foremost broke through in a twinkling, and one after another a dozen plumped into the widening breach, and floundered up to their arms and necks in a freezing current.

The Indians saw their danger, but too late. In vain they flung themselves upon their faces or their backs in the hope to slide over the crackling ice. The foremost broke through in a twinkling, and one after another a dozen plumped into the widening breach, and floundered up to their arms and necks in a freezing current.

The Indians saw their danger, but too late. In vain they flung themselves upon their faces or their backs in the hope to slide over the crackling ice. The foremost broke through in a twinkling, and one after another a dozen plumped into the widening breach, and floundered up to their arms and necks in a freezing current.

The Indians saw their danger, but too late. In vain they flung themselves upon their faces or their backs in the hope to slide over the crackling ice. The foremost broke through in a twinkling, and one after another a dozen plumped into the widening breach, and floundered up to their arms and necks in a freezing current.

The Indians saw their danger, but too late. In vain they flung themselves upon their faces or their backs in the hope to slide over the crackling ice. The foremost broke through in a twinkling, and one after another a dozen plumped into the widening breach, and floundered up to their arms and necks in a freezing current.

The Indians saw their danger, but too late. In vain they flung themselves upon their faces or their backs in the hope to slide over the crackling ice. The foremost broke through in a twinkling, and one after another a dozen plumped into the widening breach, and floundered up to their arms and necks in a freezing current.

The Indians saw their danger, but too late. In vain they flung themselves upon their faces or their backs in the hope to slide over the crackling ice. The foremost broke through in a twinkling, and one after another a dozen plumped into the widening breach, and floundered up to their arms and necks in a freezing current.

The Indians saw their danger, but too late. In vain they flung themselves upon their faces or their backs in the hope to slide over the crackling ice. The foremost broke through in a twinkling, and one after another a dozen plumped into the widening breach, and floundered up to their arms and necks in a freezing current.

The Indians saw their danger, but too late. In vain they flung themselves upon their faces or their backs in the hope to slide over the crackling ice. The foremost broke through in a twinkling, and one after another a dozen plumped into the widening breach, and floundered up to their arms and necks in a freezing current.

The Indians saw their danger, but too late. In vain they flung themselves upon their faces or their backs in the hope to slide over the crackling ice. The foremost broke through in a twinkling, and one after another a dozen plumped into the widening breach, and floundered up to their arms and necks in a freezing current.

The Indians saw their danger, but too late. In vain they flung themselves upon their faces or their backs in the hope to slide over the crackling ice. The foremost broke through in a twinkling, and one after another a dozen plumped into the widening breach, and floundered up to their arms and necks in a freezing current.

The Indians saw their danger, but too late. In vain they flung themselves upon their faces or their backs in the hope to slide over the crackling ice. The foremost broke through in a twinkling, and one after another a dozen plumped into the widening breach, and floundered up to their arms and necks in a freezing current.

The Indians saw their danger, but too late. In vain they flung themselves upon their faces or their backs in the hope to slide over the crackling ice. The foremost broke through in a twinkling, and one after another a dozen plumped into the widening breach, and floundered up to their arms and necks in a freezing current.

The Indians saw their danger, but too late. In vain they flung themselves upon their faces or their backs in the hope to slide over the crackling ice. The foremost broke through in a twinkling, and one after another a dozen plumped into the widening breach, and floundered up to their arms and necks in a freezing current.

The Indians saw their danger, but too late. In vain they flung themselves upon their faces or their backs in the hope to slide over the crackling ice. The foremost broke through in a twinkling, and one after another a dozen plumped into the widening breach, and floundered up to their arms and necks in a freezing current.

The Indians saw their danger, but too late. In vain they flung themselves upon their faces or their backs in the hope to slide over the crackling ice. The foremost broke through in a twinkling, and one after another a dozen plumped into the widening breach, and floundered up to their arms and necks in a freezing current.

The Indians saw their danger, but too late. In vain they flung themselves upon their faces or their backs in the hope to slide over the crackling ice. The foremost broke through in a twinkling, and one after another a dozen plumped into the widening breach, and floundered up to their arms and necks in a freezing current.

The Indians saw their danger, but too late. In vain they flung themselves upon their faces or their backs in the hope to slide over the crackling ice. The foremost broke through in a twinkling, and one after another a dozen plumped into the widening breach, and floundered up to their arms and necks in a freezing current.

The Indians saw their danger, but too late. In vain they flung themselves upon their faces or their backs in the hope to slide over the crackling ice. The foremost broke through in a twinkling, and one after another a dozen plumped into the widening breach, and floundered up to their arms and necks in a freezing current.

The Indians saw their danger, but too late. In vain they flung themselves upon their faces or their backs in the hope to slide over the crackling ice. The foremost broke through in a twinkling, and one after another a dozen plumped into the widening breach, and floundered up to their arms and necks in a freezing current.

The Indians saw their danger, but too late. In vain they flung themselves upon their faces or their backs in the hope to slide over the crackling ice. The foremost broke through in a twinkling, and one after another a dozen plumped into the widening breach, and floundered up to their arms and necks in a freezing current.

The Indians saw their danger, but too late. In vain they flung themselves upon their faces or their backs in the hope to slide over the crackling ice. The foremost broke through in a twinkling, and one after another a dozen plumped into the widening breach, and floundered up to their arms and necks in a freezing current.

The Indians saw their danger, but too late. In vain they flung themselves upon their faces or their backs in the hope to slide over the crackling ice. The foremost broke through in a twinkling, and one after another a dozen plumped into the widening breach, and floundered up to their arms and necks in a freezing current.

The Indians saw their danger, but too late. In vain they flung themselves upon their faces or their backs in the hope to slide over the crackling ice. The foremost